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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. Soviet Airfield and Garrison near Bogcice 2. Soviet Troops in Bialogard	DATE DISTR.	24 December 1953
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1. A Soviet airfield is located about ten kilometers west of Kolobrzeg (Kolberg) between the villages of Bogcice (Bodenhagen) and Kozia Gora (Ziegenberg). The field has a very long concrete runway, about 100 meters wide, which runs parallel to the coast. On one occasion two fighters land on the runway together. Several underground stores for ammunition and liquid fuel are located on the southern part of the field. When the planes are not in use they are covered with canvas because the field has not had any hangars since the two which were located near the village of Bogcice were torn down at the end of 1951. 50X1-HUM
2. There are usually about 40 propeller-driven planes, such as fighters (mysliwskie) and other single-engine craft, twin-engine bombers and three-engine transport planes, located on the field. Every year between the months of June and September, the number of planes increases to about 60 because the Soviets send many of their pilots with their planes to various airfields to become acquainted with the terrain over which they may have to fight in the future. No jet planes are located on the field although jets have sometimes landed on the field. Three courier planes arrive at the field daily on the following schedule: at 0600 hours one plane flies in along the coast from the east; at 1100 hours one plane comes in from the southeast; and at 1920 hours one aircraft comes in from the southwest. These courier planes remain at the field for about 20 minutes, after which they depart in the same direction from which they originally came.
3. The large transport planes located on the field are used to transport Soviet paratroopers who, on numerous occasions, have made practice jumps in the area near Kozia Gora where there are meadows, marshes, and sand hills. Between 17 and 20 paratroopers have been observed jumping out of one of these transport planes.

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4. The Soviet garrison which is located in Bogcice was enlarged during the winter of 1952. As an example, [redacted] most of the officers' families who resided in the 40 houses composing officers' row along the road to Koszalin were sent back to the USSR to make room for additional officers. At present, each house billets between three to six officers who are attached to coastal and antiaircraft artillery units. This garrison also received between 18 and 20 tanks and eight armored cars (samochody pancerne), armed with a large caliber artillery gun and several machine guns, during the winter of 1952. The tanks which the garrison received were of two types: the type which the Polish regiment in Kolobrzeg possesses and a larger type of tank which has more armament than those possessed by the regiment in Kolobrzeg (sic).
5. The Soviets have placed six heavy coastal artillery guns, very strong antiaircraft artillery mounted on concrete bases, portable antiaircraft artillery, and searchlights in the area between the aforementioned airfield and the seacoast. The units manning these guns, together with air force and tank units, have engaged in day and night firing practice against targets which are placed or towed on the sea. The coastal artillery targets are placed or towed about three to four miles out in the sea, while the targets for the tanks are placed within two miles of the coast. The tanks which participate in these exercises always come from the direction of the airfield at top speed and decrease their speed or come to a dead halt when they reach the firing area. The tanks repeat this maneuver several times during a particular firing exercise. On one occasion, the planes participating in the firing exercises laid down a smoke screen over the airfield which remained there for approximately two hours. The waters bordering Bogcice and Kozia Gora are a restricted area and to insure that no unauthorized vessel enters this area, the Soviets have two speed motorboats to patrol it. During the time that firing exercises are taking place, the restricted area is enlarged to six miles and the public is informed of this fact by signs which are erected along the coast and by bulletins which are placed in various offices in the harbor at Kolobrzeg and Darlowo (Ruegenwalde).
6. The Bogcice garrison and airfield has the following telephonic and telegraphic facilities:
 - a. A new underground cable begins at the barracks in which the antiaircraft regiment is billeted on ulica Koszalinaska in Kolobrzeg and runs along the northern side of the street to the garrison in Koszalin (Koeslin) and the town itself. A branch line of this cable runs from the Bogcice station to the administrative building located on the airfield. This cable was laid in 1952 and is about 60 centimeters deep in the ground.
 - b. A new cable, consisting of four wires, runs above ground from the Bialogard (Belgard) garrison to the antiaircraft regiment in Kolobrzeg and continues a short distance along the north side of the road leading to Bogcice. This cable was put up in March 1953.
7. One Soviet artillery regiment and one Soviet tank regiment compose the Soviet garrison located in Bialogard (Belgard). Both of these regiments are billeted in the barracks located on ulica Karlinska.

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